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Continental System, and her industrial and economic ascendancy which, as the writer indicates in the title of his work, was firmly established at this time.

That a volume written from this standpoint would have much that is novel and original is evident. Unfortunately the scientific spirit is not present. The work is not based upon the sources necessary for a thorough study of the subject, but rather upon a small portion of printed matter that was readily available. The archives of the continent are remarkably rich in unused material for the economic historian of this period, but with this the author little concerns himself. The result is a somewhat popular history, with much shrewd insight into the great forces of the period, but very little in the way of actual contribution. This is particularly true when one compares the work with the very able volumes of Captain Mahan in the same field. Indeed both the matter and the treatment suggest a very liberal use of the American scholar's work.

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PERRIS, HERBERT. *Germany and the German Emperor*. Pp. viii, 520. Price, \$2.00. New York: Henry Holt & Co., 1912.

Two conflicting purposes stand out in the book. The author compares old and new Germany much to the disadvantage of the latter, and emphasizes the Machiavellian and, he would have us believe, futile policy which the government is pursuing in both domestic and foreign affairs. To furnish a proper perspective a criticism is made of German development from the Middle Ages but the chief emphasis is upon the last half century. Bismarck and Emperor William II come in for the roundest condemnation, in fact the book is largely devoted to the analysis of motives and acts of each these two dominant figures. They have created a military conscienceless world power bound on crushing out all diversity to further a national ideal. Literature, art, civic life, education, all are to be standardized by being pressed into an iron mold. Germany is a grim machine whose chief function is to restrain the natural healthy growth of Central European culture. Parallel with this argument and giving at times the most curious juxtaposition of ideas runs a theme which belittles the German accomplishment. The provinces are disaffected, the people do not approve the government, the army officers talk of war with England but they will not fight. German military methods are praised because of a glorious past but they have been outgrown. There is no danger of a European war started by Germany, because war is too costly.

Toward the German people the author adopts a more friendly tone. They have been trained away from their best traits but especially in the south there is still much to admire. The discussion of the rivalry of England and Germany is remarkably fair considering the author's evident predispositions in favor of the former country. The last chapters on the economic revolution now in progress and the political revolution which the author thinks inevitable in Germany are the best in the book.

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